

WILSON DENOUNCES EVERY SECRET PRE-WAR TREATY

consulted with Col. House and discussed with him the question of the issuance of a counter statement by the Italian Premier.

This explanation was made to show that the Italian delegates were not surprised at the issuance of the President's statement as they profess to be.

Premier Orlando, in a statement to Italian correspondents last night, outlined the events of the day. He said that in the morning Premier Lloyd George's Secretary took to the Italian delegation a note from the Council of three which answered the Italian claims and which specified that Fiume was to be a free city and not under the administration of any power.

The delegation then inquired, he said, if this represented President Wilson's opinion, and received an affirmative answer. The Italian delegation met at 4.30 o'clock to take up the note, but had hardly begun its consideration before an afternoon newspaper was brought in, and the Italians were dumfounded. The Premier said, to find Mr. Wilson's note printed there.

The surprise of the Italians was intense, Signor Orlando continued, to learn that a document so vital had been made public in such a manner, and at first doubted its authenticity. These doubts were soon removed, however, and the delegation at once deliberated upon the consequences of its publication.

After a discussion which lasted until 5.30 o'clock, the Italians considered it necessary to make known their surprise to France and England, signatories to the London treaty, and addressed a letter to those two powers, pointing out the impossibility of continuing to participate usefully in the Peace Conference.

It is said that Lloyd George approved of President Wilson's statement without reserve, and that Premier Clemenceau has described it as "admirable" and has said that he "would not change a word." It is explained that the reason Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau did not join in the statement was that they were parties to the Treaty of London.

It was stated in an authoritative American quarter last night that Mr. Wilson's statement regarding Fiume had been submitted by him to Lloyd George and M. Clemenceau two days ago. Previously he had laid it before the American delegation, which had approved it.

President Wilson's sweeping declaration, while aimed directly at the Adriatic problems, also reaches the Kiaochow controversy, in which Japan relies upon secret agreements made with Great Britain, France and Italy in 1917 to support her in her claim to the concessions held by Germany in Shantung.

The peace delegates generally regard President Wilson's statement as a challenge which will once for all dispose of the question whether secret documents, of which many nations participating in the war were ignorant, are to figure in the peace following an armistice in which all the Allies were pledged to give no regard to secret treaties.

"If the Jugo-Slavs had shown the slightest inclination to concede any point in the Italian difficulty, the Italians probably would have been prepared to follow their lead," was the statement made last night in French circles.

"Both sides, however, displayed the utmost stubbornness, the Italians being too proud to give way," it was said. "First, they consider that, as they fought throughout the war as a solid entity, they are entitled to consideration on that account, while the Jugo-Slavs, according to Italian view, became an entity only when hostilities ceased and after some of them had been fighting against Italy."

It is recognized that both France and Great Britain are in a difficult position owing to the existence of the secret agreement with Italy, as laid down in the Treaty of London.

ALLIES HOLD OFF FIXING DATE FOR FOE ENVOYS TO GO TO VERSAILLES

Preparations Made for Reception, However, Including High Protective Barrier.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 23 (Associated Press).—The date of the arrival of the German peace delegation at Versailles is still not determined, and the Allied representatives are apparently not pressing for haste, in view of the fact that the uncertainties of the Italian situation might possibly make an early inauguration of formal discussions between the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers and the Germans impossible. Delay in framing the treaty of peace is also a reason for not desiring the speedy arrival of the enemy plenipotentiaries.

The German delegation will be larger than was announced. Gen. Ludendorff, Marshal Foch's representative at Spa, has been officially informed that in addition to the peace delegates there will be a party of seventy-five persons, including experts, and some forty electricians and telegraphers.

VERSAILLES, April 24.—Arrangements for reception of the German delegates here, practically complete

to-day, include provisions to protect the enemy representatives from mobs of the curious. A long barrier, six feet high, is being constructed from the Hotel des Reservoirs (German headquarters) to the Trianon Palace Hotel, where the preliminary meetings will be held. Further protection will be afforded by a guard of soldiers around the park, from which the public will be barred. The Germans will be permitted to use no other route between the two hotels than this walled-in path.

A special commission of twelve members has been named by the French to act as intermediaries between the Germans and the outside world. Marble polishers, upholsterers and cabinetmakers are working feverishly to prepare the Hall of Mirrors in the palace. Carpets, tapestries and furniture of the Louis XIV. period have arrived from Government stores. The carpets alone are worth \$1,000,000.

ALLIES TO COMPLY IF ITALY INSISTS

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LONDON, April 24.—The Daily News says it understands that if the Italians still insist upon their treaty rights Great Britain and France will honor their signatures to the secret treaty of 1915, but will also require Italy to honor her agreement in the same treaty to assign Fiume to the Croats.

It may be assumed, however, that both the British and French delegates have privately urged the Italians that in their own interest it will be well for them not to claim strict fulfillment of the treaty, but to adjust their demands to the principle of self-determination, subject to adequate naval guarantees.

Wilson Harris, the special correspondent of the Daily News in Paris, points out that in the last resort the Allies hold the trump card which Italy will never dare allow them to play. She is living at present on American money, American wheat, British shipping and French and British coal.

LICHNOWSKY SEES NEW WAR.

Says Allies' Terms Will Force Germany Into It.

PARIS, April 24.—The Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune publishes an interview with Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to Great Britain, when the war began, who expressed the belief that the Allies' peace terms will only result in forcing Germany into another war.

Council Near Agreement in Reparations.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 23 (Associated Press).—The Council of Three this afternoon held the longest session on record during the Peace Conference, discussing the question of reparations from 1 o'clock until 7 o'clock, financial experts being called in to explain some details. Although it is reported the Council now had the settlement well in hand, some questions remain to be considered to-morrow.

BRITISH TO PUT KICK IN DANIELS BANQUETS

Plenty of Rare Old London Dock Port Wine for Navy Toasts, But No Grape Juice.

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LONDON, April 24.—The extensive programme which has been arranged for the visit of Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels, who arrives in London this evening, so far as can be ascertained, the British know that he is coming to see the big ships, big guns and also the German high seas fleet, but they are wondering whether he still is strongly opposed to prohibition.

PEASANTS IN HUNGARY RISE AGAINST SOVIETS

Fall of Government Is Expected, Says Official Report of London War Office.

LONDON, April 23 (United Press).—The War Office issued the following statement to-day:

"In Hungary the peasants are rising against the Soviet Government, the fall of which is expected. Unbounded reports earlier in the week said that Foreign Minister Bela Kun, virtual dictator, had been forced to resign. This was refuted later by direct despatches from Budapest, which admitted however that the situation was grave."

PARIS, April 23 (United Press).—A Vienna dispatch published in the Berlin Voelkerische Zeitung declares that Austria and Hungary have broken off diplomatic relations, the latter's representatives leaving for Budapest.

32 INDICTMENTS AGAINST ENEMY FOR WAR CRIMES

Committee Fixing Blame Holds Highest Personages May Be Prosecuted.

PARIS, April 24.—The Temps publishes in detail the report of the Commission on Responsibility for the War. This report was presented some time ago, but the Council of Four has since taken action differing from the original draft.

The report, as published, contains four chapters. The first reviews the history of the origin of the war and formally concludes that Germany and Austria-Hungary were responsible. The second presents thirty-two indictments for violations of the laws and customs of war, as formulated in international conventions, and concludes with the statement that the Central Empires, Turkey and Bulgaria conducted the war by "barbarous and illegitimate methods."

The third chapter declares that all persons belonging to enemy countries, however high their station, may be objects of judicial prosecution. The fourth demands the constitution of a high tribunal to judge crimes committed during the war, without, however, excluding competent tribunals of the different nations from acting in cases not coming under the jurisdiction of national courts.

It is being considered whether the United States as an associated power, but not as an ally, should sign a separate treaty of peace with Germany. It would be the same treaty as that signed by the Allies and would be signed at the same time as part of the same ceremony, but the effect of the separate treaty would be to preserve the position of the United States as an associated, instead of an allied power.

One of the men drafting the treaty has expressed the belief that it would be physically impossible to complete the instrument in time for the arrival of the Germans and that it might even take until May 15 to complete the tremendous task.

ROME POPULACE PARADES, CHEERING DEMAND FOR FIUME

(Continued from First Page.)

Italy's right, with complete unity and by all means. The Idea Nazionale and other newspapers point out the similarity of Italy's situation in Paris to that of Japan who, they say, also may be obliged to leave the conference if her claims are rejected.

It is reported here that the British troops in Fiume are about to leave that city.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, the author-aviator, has sent a message to Fiume reading:

"He who is ready to convert a war cry into action needs to fear nothing. I promise you victory. I will be amidst you in the supreme moment. Watch and be silent."

PARIS, April 24 (By Associated Press).—American army officers here say there are virtually no American troops left in Italy, excepting a few railroad maintenance officers and military police. A detachment which recently sailed from Genoa received most cordial farewell greetings, it is said, from Gen. Charles G. Trent is expected to be at Laibach, Jugo-Slavia.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT U. S. IMPROVING

New York Among the Cities Dropped From Surplus of Labor List for Last Week.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Unemployment conditions throughout the United States are steadily improving, reports from 2417 representative cities in 58 cities received by the United States Employment Service to-day show. These reports show 27 cities reporting a surplus of labor of 29,367, as compared with a surplus of 32,375 the previous week. Six of the cities show a combined shortage of 2,660 skilled and unskilled laborers—an increase of 150. The rest of the cities report an approximate equality of supply and demand.

New York, St. Louis and Butte, reporting a surplus of labor for the week, were dropped from the surplus list. Principal decreases were at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Meriden, Conn., Atlanta and Portland.

Army Flyer Killed in Texas. WICHITA FALLS, Tex., April 24.—Lieut. Ralph K. Kuntz, radio operator at Fort Worth, was killed yesterday. He had been on duty with a party doing cross-country work. The body will be sent to Newark, O., his former home.



SOLUTION MUST BE FOUND IN OPINION IN FRANCE ON GRAVE PEACE CRISIS

Writers There Differ as to Causes of Situation But Agree as to Its Importance.

PARIS, April 24.—As to the gravity of the crisis which has risen in the Peace Conference, there are no two opinions in France to-day. There is agreement, also, that no stone must be left unturned to find a solution of the existing deadlock.

As to the causes of the crisis opinions differ widely. The more conservative opinion, as represented by such organs as the Figaro, is inclined to deplore President Wilson's action in making his statement public, as likely to do more harm than good.

"It is evident object," the Figaro says, "is to transfer to the market place negotiations and discussions much better carried on in calm and privacy. What was only a difference might thus be transformed into a quarrel."

M. St. Brice, in Le Journal, says the incident was the result of the manifold mistakes made by all parties. The Italians, he thinks, committed a gross blunder in publishing their claims in advance, thus eliminating all possibility of manoeuvring.

"It was a bad start which weighed heavily on the negotiations from the first," he continues, "and the discussions only accentuated the points of difference. The compromise plan left by President Wilson when he withdrew from the Council of Four on April 21 might have had some chance of success if it had been put forth by an independent arbitrator, but France and England could not very well endorse a proposal at variance with the Treaty of London."

M. St. Brice declares that a rupture was so far from the intention of the Italians yesterday that in the morning Salvatore Marzani called upon Premier Clemenceau in behalf of the Italian delegation and submitted a fresh proposal for a compromise which Italy would take the city of Fiume and the Jugo-Slavs, the suburb of Suisan, across the River Recca.

Italy further agreed to renounce her claim to the Dalmatian coast, getting the islands only and receiving from the League of Nations a mandate to administer the cities of Zara and Sebenico. The horizon was clearing, the writer declares, when President Wilson's statement came like a bomb shell.

Writing in the Echo de Paris, "Portinax" launches a fierce diatribe against President Wilson.

"We have already sacrificed too much to the Wilsonian doctrine, solemnly condemned by the American voters last November," he says. "The international regime we have accepted for the Sarre marks an act of weakness which will cost our country dear. Are we going still further to-day in our enthusiasm for the new order? Are we going to tear up all existing treaties? Is nothing to remain of our alliance?"

L'oeuvre represents the opposite extreme among the commentators. "We do not disguise the fact that in such a moment we heard with genuine emotion the voice of President Wilson rise above the mutterings of these international confabulations," it says. "President Wilson, tired of the confidential wily-pulling of secret diplomacy, has finally rent the veil and appealed to public opinion."

LONDON, April 24.—"A document of decisive importance," the Manchester Guardian terms President Wilson's appeal. Pointing out that the question is one of applying principles, it continues:

"That is what gives to this great deliverance of the American President its supreme importance, in that it is a matter where the public has no mistake as to its significance. What the President says he means. These are not merely words, they are an act."

The Guardian analyzes the Italian position in a sympathetic vein, saying it can perfectly understand Italian feeling in a matter where their tradition played so important a part, but it warns Italy against increasing its claims too far.

"After all," concludes the Guardian, "the support of America for a world peace is worth a good deal more than the security which any particular State could hope to derive from adding a strip to its own frontier."

STATE COULD HOPE TO DERIVE FROM ADDING A STRIP TO ITS OWN FRONTIER

The Liverpool Post, which fully endorses President Wilson's statement, thinks that his appeal was made with the full privacy and consent of Mr. Lloyd George, and adds: "For not less than America, England lies under moral obligation to square every decision she takes in remapping the world with the axioms of peace in the fourteen points."

\$27,062,550 GAIN HERE OVERNIGHT IN LOAN'S TOTAL

(Continued from First Page.)

their way to New York from Baltimore and will reach here Saturday. They are to be used in the panorama of Victory and are bringing with them a miscellaneous collection for the panorama. Col. Beainer Taylor, Transport Officer for the Eastern Department, said to-day that the activities of the corps that moves the army will be shown in three divisions—executive, operations and maintenance.

Gen. Drake, Chief of the 429th Motor Corps will head the executive division, if it is possible for him to be present. The division will represent an office scene on a float in which there will be a number of pretty war workers.

The operations division will embrace a complete divisional supply train, 173 trucks with the requisite personnel. This will be under the command of Capt. MacSherry, who was in charge of traffic in the advance sections of France. As nearly as possible there will be produced on Fifth Avenue just what was done on the congested roads of France. The division will move in thirteen sections.

The maintenance division, which will be in fifteen sections, will give a peculiar demonstration of the repair service as the corps works to keep up equipment on the road.

Subscriptions to the loan to-day included the following:

Strong, Sturgis and Co.	\$100,000
American Tobacco Co.	100,000
Urban Fire Insurance Co.	100,000
Studebaker Corporation	50,000
Chas. Strauss	50,000
Postal Life Insurance Co.	50,000
M. G. Stewart	47,000
Norwich American Fire Insurance Society	25,000
Consolidated Steel Corp.	25,000
M. Winburn	25,000
Greenwich Savings Bank	\$350,000
R. G. Dun & Co.	\$100,000
M. W. Thompson & Co.	\$1,000,000
Republic Iron and Steel Co.	\$100,000
A. J. Braflee	\$10,000
Ajax Forge Co.	\$25,000
R. Ortmann	\$15,000
Arkell Safety Bag Co.	\$25,000
Joseph M. Hartfield	\$10,000
Ernst Stufen	\$10,000
Fred Schwed	\$10,000

The first installment of Victory Notes will be ready to-day and the Victory Liberty Loan Committee expects an immediate spurt in cash sales. The notes are in denominations from \$50 to \$500, and 490,000 of them are to be sent to this district.

The work of the two principal selling branches, the Rainbow Division of the Allied Trades and the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, was thought at headquarters to be making satisfactory progress, but the committee chairman could not tell from the figures at hand just where they stood. The subscriptions so far announced show the division to be far behind the pace that it must set for itself, according to the daily review of the division's work. Craig Colgate, the Executive Director, said, however, that its campaign was "gaining momentum."

Brooklyn held its Borough Hall noon meeting despite the rain and had a good attendance at that. Neighborhood meetings held in the public schools last night swelled Brooklyn's subscriptions by \$1,027,500. The Brooklyn total is now \$12,924,650.

Prince Sanjimon of Japan Dead. TOKIO, April 24 (Associated Press).—Prince Sanjimon, head of the royal house of Takeda, is dead. Prince Sanjimon of late years served as commander of cavalry in the Japanese army. He was married at Tokio on April 20, 1908, to Princess Masako, daughter of the late Emperor Meiji.

CAPT. ARCHIE ROOSEVELT IN LOAN APPEAL ASSAILS REDS AND SINN FEINERS

Also Attacks Unpreparedness in Yonkers Speech—Father Duffy Urges Subscriptions.

Capt. Archie Roosevelt in his opening Liberty Loan campaign speech in Yonkers last night took a fling at the Bolsheviks, the Sinn Fein and the unpreparedness of the country for the recent war. He said he hoped the people would elect candidates at the next election who will guarantee that the young men of the country are given military training.

"It was your fault," he said to the audience, "that we had men sent over to us who hardly knew how to fire a rifle. You cannot criticize the Government for it. It was the fault of all of you people who failed to prepare that thousands of our young men went into action without the training that might have saved their lives and that certainly would have made them more effective."

"I am sick of 'bully-boys' who go around whispering of scandal in the American Expeditionary Forces and of unnecessary losses. There was no scandal in the American Expeditionary Forces. Our losses were high, but we over there were not kicking. The whole trouble in the last analysis rests with the people of this country who year after year neglected to prepare for war."

"We can have no patience with those who would imitate the Russian Bolsheviks. We want those in this country who will make the necessary changes in our laws come through the orderly process of law."

Father Duffy of the old 69th also made his first Liberty Loan speech. He said he had seen his boys die by the hundreds, and after seeing men give their all he had no patience with those who might hedge on lending money to the Government.

"I know that one thing the American soldier does not like is a 'piker,'" he said, "and I cannot blame him, for I have always believed that God Almighty hates a piker worse than anything else."

FIRST OF THE 77TH GREETED DOWN BAY BY THOUSANDS ON BOATS

(Continued from First Page.)

soldiers, the father having fought the Turks a quarter of a century ago when he was in the Russian army. The boy was wounded in France.

It was one of the most cosmopolitan crowds that New York has turned out to greet returning soldiers—and it reflected the cosmopolitan character of the 77th Division. There were almost as many Irish as Americans.

BIG LINER WON IN RACE ACROSS SEA.

The Aquitania, carrying the 20th Infantry and 20th and 30th Machine Gun Battalions, left Brest a day behind the Mount Vernon, which bears Major Gen. Robert Alexander, commanding the division; Division Headquarters and the 20th Infantry. But in the race across the North Atlantic the Aquitania passed the Mount Vernon and beat it home by a day.

Ferries were waiting at the Cunard piers to take the soldiers to Long Island City. There trains were ready to take them to Camp Mills, where they will be quartered until after the parade.

The advance party of the division appeals to relatives and friends not to visit Camp Mills until forty-eight hours after the men have arrived, as it will be impossible for them to see the soldiers until after that time. Generous leaves of absence later will be granted all the men.

Grover A. Whalen, Executive Secretary of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, who has said from the first that the division would parade, asserted to-day that there was no doubt about it. All that remains to be decided is the date, which will be

definitely selected by Gen. Alexander on his arrival to-morrow. The date probably will be between May 5 and 10.

Mr. Whalen said he had confidence in the promise of Mr. Baker to get the division home for a parade if possible. And neither he nor the officers of the advance party have had any doubt since Mr. Baker's departure for France.

As a clincher to the fact of the parade, Martin Conboy, head of the Committee of Thirty of the Selective Service Personnel, has made public a letter dated April 21, from Major Gen. Henry Jervay, Assistant Chief of Staff of the General Staff, which ran in part:

"I am now happy to inform you that a cable received from France on April 17 states that the 77th Division is scheduled to leave Brest between April 17 and April 23, inclusive, and will be due to arrive in New York within six days. It will thus be possible to have all of the division, or at least a substantial part of it, for parade."

LIKE FIGURE 7: URGE MAY 7 AS PARADE DAY.

It is understood the boys who arrive to-day and those who come in later will urge May 7 as the date of the big parade, because of the luck the 77th has had in the figure 7. It was 7 months in Camp Upton; 7 months in France during hostilities; captured 700 Germans; covered 7 parts of the front; Major Gen. Alexander formerly was an officer in the 7th U. S. Infantry; took command of the 77th Aug. 7—and the boys are coming home in the 7th month after the armistice.

A memorial service for the dead of the 20th Field Artillery will be held in the Engineering Societies Building, No. 49 West 94th Street, at 4 P. M. to-morrow.

Applications for seats at the parade already have been received from more than 10,000 wounded men. Col. Mackintosh requests the public, on the day of the parade to help the police keep Fifth Avenue clear from curb to sidewalk and to refrain from loitering, candy, cigarettes, etc., at the wounded men or the marching troops, as only with the co-operation of the public will New York City be able to handle in the military way it is planned.

Other troops on the Aquitania include the 64th Evacuation Ambulance Company, 50 casual officers, 500 enlisted casuals and nineteen civilians. Other transports due to-day are the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm with the remainder of the 16th (69th); 116 casual officers, 12 small companies, the 33rd Infantry Band, 168 nurses and 149 civilians. The Santa Clara, Bordeaux, has the 15th Engineers, complete, 14th Machine Gun Battalion Detachment, 14th Machine Gun Battalion Detachment.

LIVERPOOL DOCK STRIKE STOPS SHIPS FOR AMERICA

Many Big Liners Unable to Sail Because of Walkout of Laborers.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—On account of the strike on the Liverpool docks the sailing of the White Star liner Baltic for New York has been indefinitely postponed. She had a large passenger list, Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell had engaged passage. The Furness, Withy & Co.'s steamer Digby, which should leave Friday for Newfoundland with Major Brackley's Handley-Page airplane for an Atlantic flight, will not sail.

The transatlantic liners at this week end probably will be held up.

DIED. HALL—SOPHIA HALL. Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Thursday, at 2 P. M. IRENA—SHOWERS IRENA. Lying in state at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. KILBOURNE—ALANSON KILBOURNE. Services at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Friday, 10 A. M.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Special for To-Morrow, Friday, April 25th

COLONIAL FUDGE—In this sweet we have a masterly blended combination of the richest Chocolate, Fudge, cream and molasses, and honey Sweet Marshmallows, sold by LOFT Candi craft into morsels of extreme deliciousness. SPECIAL. POUND BOX 25c

Extra Special for Friday

MILK CHOCOLATE—Extra special. CHERRIES—These are big, crimson globes of deliciousness, with an abundance of luscious, sweet cream, first blended in rich Fudge Cream and lavishly covered with our famous Premium Milk Chocolate. Our regular 54c box. SPECIAL. POUND BOX 54c

We Are Also Offering:

ASSORTED HARD CANDIES—Judged by every standard of candy excellence this will prove the finest and most varied collection of hard candy ever offered. There are crystal Blarcks, in 1 lb. boxes, Curls, Turtles, Butter cups, Blossoms, American filled Confections and a host of others. POUND BOX 54c

CHOCOLATE COATED PEANUTS—Full grown, full flavored Virginia Peanuts, perfectly roasted, clustered and covered with our finest Chocolate. A combination without a peer in candy craft. POUND BOX 44c

For exact location see telephone directory. The specified weight includes the container.

GIRL DISAPPEARS SAME DAY ACTRESS LEAVES HER HOME

Police Seek Pretty Brooklyn Milliner, Missing Nearly Two Weeks.

One of the speediest disappearances in many months is that of Miss Margaret Faith, twenty-two years old, No. 231 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, a pretty milliner, who has been missing since a week ago last Saturday.

The odd circumstance in this case is that the girl's disappearance occurred on the same day as that of an actress who formerly boarded at the Faith house and who apparently took Miss Faith's mother with her when she left. The actress made a specialty of male impersonations and was said to be rather clever. She and Miss Faith were on friendly terms, but there is no indication that Miss Faith had an ambition to go on the stage.

Miss Faith's mother reported the case to the police immediately, but her clew has been found. To-day she told an Evening World reporter what she knew of it.

"About five weeks ago," she said, "this actress came to board here. She at once became friendly with Margaret and they were much together. There was something about the actress that worried me, and others shared my impression and advised me to get her out. I did so, and it was arranged for her to leave that Saturday afternoon."

"On Saturday morning my daughter started out apparently to go to work, although she was late. She carried her lunch package and a bottle of milk, as her habit was. She carried nothing else so far as I observed. In the afternoon the actress left. That night my daughter did not return and when I looked for her clothes they were gone. They must have been taken away by the actress."

57,700 German Ship Tonnage for United States

BUENOS AIRES, Wednesday, April 23.—The delivery of interned German steamers to the United States, instructions for which were received by the Argentine Government from Germany yesterday, will place under the American flag vessels having a total tonnage of 57,700.

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